

Measles

Last Revised: 10/2001

Measles

Measles (aka, rubeola, red measles or hard measles) is a very communicable viral illness, which can be prevented by immunization. Usually it causes a rash, high fever, cough, runny nose and watery eyes. The disease lasts one to two weeks. Measles may be complicated by an ear infection or pneumonia. One out of every 1,000 children who gets measles develops an inflammation of the brain (i.e., encephalitis). Encephalitis can lead to convulsions, deafness or mental retardation. Approximately one child in every 10,000 who gets measles dies from it.

Who gets this disease?

Measles cases are generally limited to three groups: 1) children less than 15-months-of-age (who are too young to have been immunized), 2) those over 15-months-of-age but remain unvaccinated and 3) adolescents and young adults who may have received an earlier ineffective measles vaccine prior to 1968 OR graduated from school prior to the mandatory measles vaccination law OR who have received only one dose of live virus measles vaccine. Adults born prior to 1957 are generally considered to be immune against measles.

How is it spread?

Measles is spread to a susceptible individual by large infectious droplets or direct contact with the nasal or throat secretions of infected persons. Inhaling air that has tiny infectious droplets from sneezes and coughs can also spread it. **Measles is one of the most readily transmissible communicable diseases.** The communicable period is greatest prior to and just after rash onset.

What are the symptoms?

The first signs and symptoms of measles - which appear approximately 10-days after exposure - are similar to the common cold: cough, runny nose, fever greater than 101-degrees Fahrenheit, and red and watery eyes. After these cold-like symptoms a rash develops, typically beginning on the face and then spreading downward over the entire body. This rash lasts 4-10 days.

Infected persons are contagious from the appearance of the first cold symptom to four days after the appearance of the rash. A small percentage of immunized

children may become infected if their bodies fail to respond adequately to the vaccine.

How can the spread of this disease be prevented?

The National Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP) recommends that children be immunized against measles between 12- to 15-months-of-age. Children who are immunized before 12-months-of-age need to be re-immunized.

Children 15 months and older are required to have one dose of measles vaccine for daycare and school admittance. A second dose of measles vaccine is required prior to admission before grade seven.

Who should be excluded?

Children and staff with measles shall be excluded from the child care agency for at least four days after the appearance of the rash.

Reportable?

Yes. Measles is reportable immediately by New Hampshire law.